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INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1890-SIXTEEN PAGES.

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Keep your head cool by wearing a light color, light weight, ventilated Stiff or Soft Hat.

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Beautiful Mountain region. Just the spot to lay
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To be the most beautiful street in Indianapolis. Lots in this addition are high and overlook the surrounding country, and must always be one of the most healthful places in the city. This broad avenue is graded and graveled, with beautiful grass plats in the center. Evergreen and shade trees are planted, and natural gas has been contracted for for every lot. Pipes will be laid in a few days. For healthy homes and good investments it has no equal in the city. Lots will be sold at a Low price, on ten years' time. No money required for two years, if houses are built. Call on the prominent real estate agents in the city for plats and prices. Be sure and see them before buying

BEAUTIFUL!

That is the expression used when they see our superb stock of new Spring and Summer Woolens. The newest, handsomest and most desirable styles in Suitings, Coatings and Trouserings of Foreign and Domestic weave. We have Trimmings such as Buttons, Bindings and Linings to match all the different Cloths, and can suit the most exacting taste in that respect. We invite inspection of our stock of piece goods.

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Valuable Real Estate ______63 North Pennsylvania Street.

Nos. 56 to 66 S. Alabama Street.

Comprising all of lots 1 and 2, in Square 78, City Plat, and consisting of the splended four-story brick factory, 40 feet by 120 feet, with steam engine, two steam boilers, two steam pumps, two elevators, etc., with side yard, 20 by 120 feet. Two-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 20 feet by 120, making the entire plat 80 by 120 feet.

The above is the most desirable distributing point in the city, being only a half square from nine railroad freight depots.

The above properties will be sold in parts or as a whole at auction on Tuesday, June 3, 1890, at 3 P. M.

For further particulars call at office on premises, 62 South Alabama street, or address

JOHN W. RAY, Trustee.

Greatest Pianists in the World

The Greatest Piano in the World.

The Knabe Pianos, which I did not know before, have been chosen for my resent concert tour in the United States by my impresario, and accepted by me on the recommendations of my friend Bechstein, acquainted with their merits. Had I known these Pianos as now I do, I would have chosen them by myself, as their sound and touch are more sympathetic to my ears and hands than all others of the country.

DR. HANS VON BULOW. NEW YORK, 6th April, 1889.

During my sojourn here I had frequent opportunities to make myself acquainted with the Knabe Pianos, and from fullest conviction I declare them to be the best instruments of America. Should I return here for artistic purposes, which may be the case very soon, I shall most certainly use the Pianos of this celebrated make. I give this testimonial with pleasure, voluntarily and entirely unsolicited by the house of Knabe.

EUGENE D'ALBERT. NEW YORK, May 16, 1890.

RICH & MCVEY,

REDUCED RATES TO CINCINNATI Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R.

The Pullman Vestibule Line

On account of the May Musical Festival being held in Cincinnati, the C., H. & D.will, ali this week, sell round-trip tickets from Indianapolis at rate of \$4.30, which includes admission to the concert. Tickets good to return until May 25 inclusive. We now have five through trains daily between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and three trains daily between Indianapolis, Toledo and Detroit, and the only line leaving Indianapolis in the evening by which you can secure sleeping car accommodation reaching Toledo and Detroit early following morning. Before starting on a trip to the East, North or South, call at our city ticket office, corner Illinois st. and Kentucky ave., or write us, and we will give you all the information regarding rates, routes, connections, etc.

Trains arrive and depart from Union Station as Depart -- *4:00 am *6:30 am †10:35 am *3:00 pm Arrive—*12:40 am 19:30 am *11:35 am 17:30 pm *10:55 pm. POR TOLEDO AND DETROIT.

Depart—*6:30 am *10:35 am *3:00 pm *6:30 pm.

Arrive—*12:40 night †9:30 am †7:30 pm.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

H. J. BHEIN, General Agent.

MISS S. M. KETCHAM'S ART TOUR To the White Mountains and Portland, Maine, July 29, embraces among its many other active features a visit to Niagars Falls, a steamboat trip up the St. Lawrence river, with its exciting accompaniment—the shooting of the rapids, a stop at historic Montreal, and the ascent of Mount Washington. For full particulars apply at No. 1 East Washington street, or write to Miss S. M. KETCHAM, 27 North Washington square, New York city.

TIME CARD.

Depart—*3.30 am, 7 am, 11.15 am, *3.15 pm, *6.30 pm.

Arrive—*7.05 am, *10.30 am, 2.40 pm, 5.00 pm.

*11.20 pm.

CHICAGO & CINCINNATI DIVISION—EAST.

Depart—*3.40 am, *6.45 am, 10.50 am, *3.20 pm,
6.30 pm. 65 pm,
Arrive—10.25 am, *11.05 am, 4.50 pm, *11.15 pm.

*12.15 am, §12:10 pm,
CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION—WEST.

Depart—7.10 am, *11.15 am, 5.15 pm, *12.25 am,
Arrive—*3.25 am, 10.35 am, *3.16 pm, 6.15 pm,
5T. LOUIS AND CAINO DIVISION.

Depart—*7.30 am, *11.10 am, 5.10 pm, *11.35 pm,
Arrive—*3,20 am, 10.35 am, *2.50 pm, *6.20 pm,
PEORIA DIVISION—EAST,
Depart—*3:15 pm. 7:05 am.

Arrive—*3:15 pm. 7:05 am.

Arrive—*3:25 am, 10:30 a, m, 5:05 pm. *11:25 pm.

Arrive—*3:25 am, 10:30 a, m, 5:05 pm. *6:25 pm,
*Daily. §Sunday caly.

PRUSSIA'S STRENGTH IN WAR

To Be Largely Increased by the Expenditure of a Large Sum of Money.

Seventy New Field Batteries, Additional Regiments of Infantry and Cavalry, and a Bavarian Division to Be Provided For.

ermany and England at Loggerheads Concerning Territory in Africa.

Lord Salisbury's Game of Grab Meets with a Rebuff from Von Caprivi-Events in France of Interest to Americans.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Its Effectiveness to Be Increased by the Ex penditure of Nearly \$5,000,000. [Copyright, 1890, by the United Press.]

LONDON, May 24.-The German govern ment has asked the Reichstag for a further vote of nearly \$5,000,000 for military purposes, to meet the increased expenditures which will be occasioned by the passage of the new army bill now pending in the Ecichstag. The uses to which this money is to be applied explain the importance and magnitude of the army bill which do not appear at first glance. In the first place the money is to be applied to the creation of seventy new field batteries-that is, th addition of 420 guns to the field army; secondly, to the increase of the establishments of the infantry and cavalry regiments, especially those of the army corps quartered on the Russian and French frontiers; and, thirdly, the formation of a new Bavarian division. The increase of the artillery is intelligible enough. The German field army has 364 batteries, against the French 460 and the Russian 424. This present addition will give the Germans 434, which is more on a level with the figures of their neighbors. The exact distribution of the new batteries is not known. The old organization gave to each infantry division a field artillery regiment composed of two "brigade divisions" of four batteries each Two years ago this system was replaced by one in which the regiment consists of three

According to a rough division the German army corps will in future go into action with something like 130 guns, instead of the ninety-six so long the normal number. The artillery will be one-third more numerous than it was in the last war, and the effect expected from each gun is at least double what it used to be. The new least double what it used to be. The new Bavarian division means, roughly, an addition of 12,000 infantry to the fighting force. The increase of the frontier corps seems to mean that these corps are to be permanently on a war footing. As to the cavalry the statement is not quite intelligible, seeing that for a long time past both Germany and France have kept a large part of their cavalry at war strength and been ready to push up across the frontier within a given number of hours from the order to mobilize.

The Army Bill Will Pass. [Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, May 24 .- The Reichstag commitee on the army and labor protection bills will reassemble a week before the plenary sitting of the House. The progress of the army bill justifies the calculation that it will be passed by a vote of 245 in favor to 152 against, despite the government's admission that the present demand is a mere installment. Herr Richter, in an article in the Freisinnige, commenting on the disclosures made to the committee, says they show that in the near perspective the German peace effective will be 614,000 men, instead of 648,000. Herr Maltzahn's refusal to satisfy Dr. Windthorst, in the committee, on the report that the treasury will want 500,000,000 marks to execute the government military plans, will not retard the success of the bill. The Socialists, a section of the Freissinnige party, and a section of the Clericals, will join the Con-

section of the Clericals, will join the Conservatives in supporting it.

The Socialists have three members—Herren Babel, Dietz and Grillenberger—on the labor committee. They are sanguine that they will get clauses introduced in the labor bill constituting workmen's syndicates and labor bureaus under a special minister of labor. They are even hopeful of having the eight-hour principle recognized, although they do not expect to have it made effective. it made effective. The Emperor sent a letter to Field Marshal Count Von Moltke, warmly congratulating him upon his recent speech in the Reichstag in favor of the army bill. In his letter the Emperor says that Von Moltke has ever looked to the service of the Fatherland and cared unceasingly for the interests of the army. The reception the speech met with abroad showed its importance.

THE TERRITORIAL GRAB GAME. Germany Will Not Yield to England's De-

mands in Africa-Caprivi's Protest. [Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, May 24.-The negotiations with England concerning territory in Africa had almost reached the point of an exchange of a protocol conceding to Germany a sphere of influence extending from the east coast to the Congo Free State, when Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, sent his envoy. Sir Percy Anderson, emphatic orders to suspend communications and await instructions. Since then, Sir Edward Mallet, the British embassador at Berlin, has intimated that the negotiations will only be resumed on the basis of a recognition by Germany of English rights on the west coast of Lake Tanganyiki and the territories north of Tanganyiki, including Uganda. The foreign office here interprets the changed attitude of Lord Salisbury to the public clamor in England over the threatened dispossession of the English from the territories connecting the British empire in south Africa with the sources of the Nile. Whatever is Lord Salisbury's motive, it has evoked an energetic protest from Chancellor Von Caprivi, which the Emperor either inspired or indorsed. Only strong state, combined with family reasons, determine the Emperor to persist in his cordial relations with the English government. The North German Gazette, whose director recently had several interviews with Chancellor Von Caprivi, obtained a semi-official communication advocating a continuance of the Berlin, has intimated that cation advocating a continuance of the English occupation of Egypt as essential to the prosperity of that country. The article obviously pointed that the German government was ready to support a permanent occupation of Egypt by the British. The Gazette did not state the terms, but suggested that if Germany obtained a hold in the districts in central Africa claimed by England the Britis' army would be confirmed in the occupa

army would be confirmed in the occupation of Egypt.

The Emperor, as if desiring to mark the strength of the entente with England, is celebrating the Queen's birthday with unusual ceremony. Sir Edward Mallet and the whole British embassy banqueted tonight at the Royal castle. The Emperor toasted the Queen as the head of a great family, the ruler of a friendly nation, and commander of the First German Dragoons. In conclusion he said: "May God preserve, and protect, and bleas her for many years to come." The British embassador responded, and offered a toast in honor of the Emperor,

who afterwards proposed the health of Chancellor Von Caprivi, calling him his trusted minister and valuable servant of the country. The English flag is displayed on every government building.

It is impossible that this effusive display of a desire to cultivate the friendship of England will induce Lord Salisbury to concede the demands of Germany, even if Egypt abould be thrown into the balance. Egypt should be thrown into the balance. General Von Caprivi will not abate his claims, and the issue will be an indefinite suspension of negotiations, which will leave both parties to proceed with the game of territorial grab until the complica-tions arising therefrom become more critical. The newspapers, commenting upon Lord Salisbury's utterances on the situation, concur in the opinion that warlike complications are impossible, all the territory acquired by Germany in Africa not being worth a European war. At the same time, it is felt that the German acquisitions will probably be a source or trouble with England in the near future.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE.

Apology for Clubbing a Georgian-Club-House for 1,500 Yankee Art Students.

LONDON, May 24.—A special dispatch from Paris says: In the case of the American lawyer from Georgia, who with his comrades was clubbed by a policeman on the night of May 1, the foreign office has forwarded to Minister Reid a polite apology from M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior, together with an explanation of the difficulties encountered by the police on that evening. The Americans failed to take the number of the offending policeman and were unable to identify him, but

they are satisfied with the opology received.

The American art students in Paris met together for the formal opening of their club-house on the boulevard Montplarnasse. The club-house includes reading-rooms, a gardens for out-door painting, etc. Mr. Reid, the United States minister, made a brief opening address, after which M. Gerome and the Marquis De Rochambeau spoke. The speech-making was followed by students songs and recitations by a number of young American ladies. Five hundred art students were present. Mr. Reid stated that there were now 1,500 American art students in Paris. His reference to the House of Representatives of the clause in the new tariff bill admitting works of art free, were received with equal enthusiasm by the American and French artists presby the American and French artists present. The club-house has been leased for nine yerrs. It was handsomely furnished for the Students' Association by Mr. A. A. Anderson, of New York, an artist, and brother-in-law of Mr. H. B. Claffin, the dry-goods merchant. Satisfaction is generally expressed at the

successful passage through the House of Representatives of the free-art clause in the tariff bill, but some of the newspapers complain of the high protective character of the bill generally. In the meantime Mr. Meline's committee in the Chamber of Deputies is maturing plans for a general system of protective duties on French manufactures and agricultural products. The agricultural interests are especially clamorous for protection, and are making their powerful influence felt in the Cham-

The city is more crowded than ever with American visitors, especially from the seaport cities. Four members of the Vanderbilt family, Mr. Anthony Drexel, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Dix, of the Trinity Church, New York, are among recent American buyers have been conspicuous at recent sales of pictures, tapestries,

bronzes, old furniture, etc. The government has finally, on the appl cation of Minister Reid, granted C. I Stevens, of London, permission to photograph documents in the French archives relating to American colonial history and the revolutionary war.
The celebration of the sixth century of

the university of Moutpelier was made the occasion for great fetes. There was a large gathering of meu interested in education from all quarters. Daniel C. Gillman, president of Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, and several other prominent American educators were present. The celebration was the nominal occasion for the present tour of President Carnot, which appears to arouse even greater public interest than his visit south. Another notable feature of his reception is that the Catholic clergy, heretofore largely Royalists or Imperialists, are now taking part cordially in the courtesies extended to the head of the state. They have hitherto opposed the government bitterly on account of its secularization of the schools.

HENRY COUNTY DEMOCRATS

"Show Their Hand" Under Protest-Green Smith Working for Attorney-Generalship.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW CASTLE, Ind., May 24.-The Democrats of Henry county held their conven tion for the nomination of county officers in the court-house to-day. Hon. Thomas Bagot was made permanent chairman. When the chiarman announced that nominations for circuit judge were in order, Nimrod Elliot, one of the old wheel-horses, moved an adjournment of the convention to a future date, supplementing the motion with a big speech, in which he prophesied great political earthquakes throughout the country within a few months and the disruption of the Republican party; and said that the time for the Democracy of the county to show its hand had not yet come. The speech precipitated a bot debate and the motion was lost. D. W. Chambers was nominated for circuit judge and Thomas B. Hunt for Representative after a long wrangle. William Dynamite Bynum was eulogized in a special resolution. Green Smith bloviated nearly all afternoon to a small audience, the burden of his song being that he wanted the Democratic nomination as Attorney-general, and wanted the vote of Henry county in the State convention to that end; that he was "agin the robber tariff," and that he didn't want the Republican newspaper reporters to extort his remarks in their reports.

BISHOP DWENGER'S HEALTH.

The Aged Prelate Again Broken Down and Compelled to Go to Mexico.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 24.-Bishop Dwenger, who only recently recovered from a severe illness, has again been stricken down. He has addressed the following communication to the clergy of the dio-

It becomes my duty to inform you that my health has broken down so seriously that my physician has absolutely forbidden me all work for the next few months. I am forced for the next few months. I am forced therefore to cancel all appointments for confirmation and episcopal visitation. Hoping that God will restore my health sufficiently to resume my work next autumn, in the meantime the Very Rev. Vicar-general Brammer will administer the diocese, with full power.

JOSEPH DWENGER, Bishop of Fort Wayne.

The venerable prelate is afflicted with heart trouble, and still retains some effects of his recent lung and bronchial troubles. He will leave for Mexico for a sojourn of an indefinite period on next Tuesday, and will probably be accompanied by Dr. Dinnen, his physician.

Apoplexy Claims a Prominent Victim

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 24.-Wm. O. Fee died suddenly at noon to-day after a sickness of two hours. Apoplexy is sup-

Characteristics of Dr. McCosh and President Patton, of Princeton Seminary.

The Venerable Ex-President's Long and Strong Advocacy of Changing the Creed and His Dogmatic Successor's Opposite Views.

Long Step Towards Revision Taken by the General Assembly Yesterday.

Plan of Action Adopted and a Committee Appointed-Close of the Southern Assembly -Methodist and Baptist Meetings.

TWO PRESBYTERIAN LEADERS.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 24.—Right here

Dr. McCosh's Work for Creed Revision and Rev. Patton's Opposition to Changes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

'neath these classic shades reside the two men who are most responsible for the big debate that has occupied the Presbyterian General Assembly at Saratoga during the past week. While possibly these two men did not start the great controversy over Calvinism they have framed the arguments that are now the stock in trade in the momentous religious discussion. Oddly enough, although living inside the campus library, a reception-room, a restaurant, limits of Princeton College, they represent opposite sides of the question. Ex-President James McCosh is a strong and vigorous advocate of revision of the Westminster Confession. President Francis L. Patton is the leader of the anti-revision battalion. The venerable exponent of Scottish philosophy, the acknowledged master of psychology, stepped from the presidency of Princeton because of old age, enfeebled health and the pressure of his duties, and stepped into the most vital religious struggle of the century. Francis L. Patton left a professor's chair in the Theological Seminary a few blocks away and came down and across the campus and took the position Dr. McCosh had vacated. He also stepped into this vital religious struggle, only on the other side from that held by his illustrious predecessor. The unique positions they occupy in the spiritual warfare render a paragraph or two of a personal nature of interest just now.

James McCosh is nearing the four-scoreyear period in life. He shows the inroads of time upon his face and in the bowed form that was once so straight and athletic. He walks slowly and uses a carriage most of the time. He lives quietly in a comfortable home here, and rarely goes away. But there is nothing decrepit about his mind. Mentally he is as vigorous as ever. The critics agree that his last philosophical work was the ablest and clearest he ever wrote. That is saying a great deal, for no author ever handled intricate questions and untangled the hard problems of mind with more perspicuity than Dr. McCosh. His books have a literary charm that makes the abstruse subjects they present seem easy to comprehend. His lectures were always the feature of the week to the Princeton student fond of knowledge and the joys it brings to its devotees. Therefore, when the ex-president went to the New Brunswick Presbytery, in which Princeton is included, away back nearly a year ago, and came out positively and vigorously for revision, there was nothing uncertain in his utterances. He struck the key-note for revision. The tone hasn't been changed much, although Professor Briggs, Dr. Howard Crosby and others in New York are more radical, and went a few steps ahead of Dr. McCosh. It is only the truth to state that ex-President his Cosh

steps ahead of Dr. McCosh. It is only the truth to state that ex-Precident McCosh was the original standard-bearer for revision. His arguments constitute the ammunition of the men who want to lighten the hard creed of Calvin.

Francis L. Patton is tall, thin and wiry. He has barely passed the half-century post in the course of life. He is the personification of problematical thinking. His very appearance betokens the scholarly debater. To hear him ten minutes is to become convinced that you are listening to a profound thinker and a man who would rather argue than eat. This is possibly a crude descripthinker and a man who would rather argue than eat. This is possibly a crude description of Princeton's president, but it really sizes up the man. He is orthodox to the bone. He wouldn't have caused Servetus to be burned at the stake, as Calvin did, but had he lived in that rigorous theological period and weilded the power the father of predestination wielded, he would have made it mighty uncomfortable for any opponent. Dr. Patton's record is very consistent, as consistent as it is conservative. opponent. Dr. Patton's record is very consistent, as consistent as it is conservative. The Westminster Confession is to him the masterpiece of theology. It is almost a crime to charge it with imperfection of any sort. Patton made his mark in the West. It was while he was professor of theology at Lake Forest University, near Chicago, that he proclaimed his everlasting adherence to Calvinism. It was his argument that caused Prof. David Swing to be dismissed from the Presbyterian ministry on the charge of heresy. Whatever may be thought of the merits of the case or the righteousness of the decision, there is no disputing the ability Patton displayed on that occasion. It brought him to the front, and from that day he has been one of the Presbyterian leaders of the land. He left Presbyterian leaders of the land. He left the West, and accepted one of the professor's chairs in the Princeton Theological Seminary. While professor he was chosen as McCosh's successor to the presidency of Princeton College after a brisk contest. While President Patton has not secured the love that the students gave Dr. McCosh, his administration has been a complete suc-

his administration has been a complete success in other respects.

Princeton Seminary supports Patton almost solidly. Nearly all the professors are anti-revisionists and so are thebulk of the students. But Princeton College backs Mc-Cosh. It is pretty safe to say that in the faculty and among the students the sentiment is two to one in favor of revision. Yet harmony prevails throughout. Patton and McCosh are ardent friends and mutual admirers. The private opinions of students and professors do not affect their social relations. Whether revision succeeds or fails eventually, will make no difference in Princeton. In fact, the college and seminary are proud to know that they have benary are proud to know that they have be-neath their shades the leaders of thought and the authors of argument on both sides of the great Calvinistic controversy.

The committee appointed to nominate the actual committee of revision is composed as follows: H. H. Hampleton Hunter, Synod of Atlantic; Benj. F. Bittinger, Baltimore; William A. Alexander, Catawby; Frank V. Mills, China; Robert Douglass, Coloredo: Cartie C. Strong, Coloredo: Cartie C. Strong, Coloredo: William A. Colorado; Curtis C. Strong, Columbia; Wm. Colorado; Curtis C. Strong, Columbia; Win.
C. Roberts (temporaay chairman), Illinois;
Thos. Tracy and Henry B. Sayler, Indiana;
John Edwards, Indian Territory; Win. G.
Donnan, Iowa; Lewis I. Drake, Kansas;
James Barbour, Kentucky; John T. Oztoby, Michigan; Daniel R. Noyes, Minnesota; Frank J. Baird, Missouri; Samuel P.
Davidson, Nebraska; Nathanial W. Voorhees New Jersey; Samuel D. Friton, New hees, New Jersey; Samuel D. Fuiton, New Mexico; George Alexander, New York; James M. Anderson, North Dakota; Daniel H. Evans, Ohio; Henry B. Gage, Pacific; Ebenezer Erskine, Pennsylvania; Elliett L. Dresser, South Dakota; Samuel L. Wilson, Tennessee; Henry S. Little, Texas; T. Vennermoore, Utah; Everteet C. Eastman,

The assembly adjourned until Monday

A STEP TOWARDS REVISION.

Plan for Appointing a Committee Adopted by the Assembly-Dr. McCosh's Remarks.

SARATOGA, May 24.—After the reading of the minutes, in the Presbyterian General Assembly, to-day, Dr. Thompson, of New York, moved that the report of the commit tee on the consensus of creed be the first order